York, went ashere in Chatham Bay this morning; she sall probably be off at high water.

CHATHAM, Mass, Feb. 24, 1856.

CHATHAM, Mass, Feb. 24, 1856.

One of the boats of the New-York and Boston line of packets (either the James Lawrence, the Plymouth Rock or the Cabat) went ashore on Sandy Point this seraing. She is apparently full of water. The crew isve left her in boats. Nothing more definite can be secretained until the return of the wreckers who have sone to her assistance.

HOLMES'S HOLE, Feb. 24, 1856. HOLMES'S HOLE, Feb. 24, 1856.

Holmes's Holle, Feb. 24, 1856.

The schooner B. T. Reeves, Capt. Shaw, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York, leaky, was in the gale of the 16th off Cape May, and blown to sea. Lost 300 barries rosin, boats, bailwarks, etc. The crew are hadly frost-bitten.

The ship Margaret Evans of New-York was seen on the 21st inst., in lat. 30, ion. 71 30, steering south-

NEW-ORLEANS SHERIFALTY. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856.
The Governor has appointed John M. Bell, Sheriff,

rice Huffy, removed. KNOW-NOTHINGS AT PHILADELPHIA

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1856. "Here she goes and there she goes," back and forth from North to South and from South to North has been the history of the contests in the Know-Nothing Convention through the last week. Monday nothing was done. Tuesday witnessed a Northern trumph in the admission of the Anti-Twelfth Section Delegates from Pennsylvania. Wednesday Ely and Brewster betrayed the Northern men, in their proposition to abrogate the Twelfth Section, but the da closed upon a partial Northern triumph on the general question. Thursday the South rallied, undid the good results of the day before, then suffered a defeat in the destruction of the old platform, and closed the Council with a triumph in the new Squatter Sovereignty and Fugitive Slave Law platform. Friday night's struggle closed upon another Northern friumph over the Peunsylvania case; and Saturday witnessed a Slavery success in a strong vote to make an immediate nomination. One day the South was on the eve of secession, the next the North seemed sure to bolt; not a day of the week since Monday has closed on other promise than that of an explosion of the whole affair. The ruling of the Chair on a point of order or the precedence of a motion has several times saved the Convention from immediate dissolu tion. The smallest circumstances have saved it from destruction. It has survived all its shocks, and still lives; but what the morrow will bring forth he would be a bolder man than your correspondent, after the experience of the week, who should predict. The Convention has been saved to this time only by the dexterous macagemeet of the New-York and Massa chusetts Nationals, aided by the presiding officers, in

Had the Council been brought to a direct vote upo the repeal of the Twelfth Section, it would have been carried, and the South would have gone sut, as they had completed every arrangement to do, giving th centrol of the organization to the Free-State delegates. From this the happiest results for the Presidential campaign would seem to have been secured. The false step of Ely and Brewster, in contradiction to the agreement in Northern caucus, prevented this, and from that moment the North Americans have been in

preventing a direct vote on a clear question between

the North and South. All the collisions of the week

have been on partial and indirect issues, and their

results have not been such as to afford the strong

pretext, which each section sought, for a secession.

a wrong and uncomfortable position.

The Western delegates threatened to bolt again, is the Anti-Twelfth Section delegates were admitted from Pennsylvania; but although a few went off, the majerity of them saw it was not a strong issue enough. and succumbed to win a more important triumph on Saturday. This last success of the South Americans promises them the best results. It was the result of a sudden change of policy, for when the session opened and the vote was commenced on the question of adjournment, the majority of the Convention was in fa vor of it. Had the roll been called instantly and with out debate, the Convention would have been nominally adjourned to July, but practically forever. The body never would have met again. The idea seemed to strike the South in an instant that an immediate nomination would secure them a satisfactory can-, divide the North, and insure the success Pro-Slavery Democratic nominee. Their delegates who had gone out came back, and then rallied all their forces to prevent the adjournment. The bolting Southern caucus at the Girard House suspended ope-rations, and turned their hopes and attention once more to the Convention. And to-morrow they are pretty certain, by a united Southern vote and twenty Northern votes, to nominate Millard Fillmore President and An drew Jackson Donelson of Tennessee or William R. Smith of Alabama for Vice-President. The contest is apparently between Fillmore and Law, and both sides are confident of success; but the chances are largely

Houston, Garrett Davis of Kentucky, and others. The Convention was in uninterrupted session yesterday, from 10 a. m. till 7 p. m., nearly the whole simbeing spent nominally in voting upon a motion to lay upon the table the motion to adjourn to July, but really in a full and free discussion of the Slavery questions. Every thing like order or parliamentary law was thrown to the dogs, and the utmost latitude was allowed every member in explaining his vote. The vote was in fact upon making a nomination now, or poetponing the work forever, and the North Americans went for the postponement, while the South Americans and Nationals mostly voted for an imme diate nomination, many of them doing so in direct vio lation of instructions. But it was really a case of life or death to the National American party, and the vote

in favor of the former. If the South unite for any

men, that man is sure of success. Erastus Brooks of

New-York has some strength as a compromise can-

didate; and there will be votes at the start for Sam

declared that it still lives. Some 40 to 50 of the Northern members of the National Council-say 16 from Ohio, 12 from Pennsylvanis, 6 from Connecticut, as many from Massachu setts, and a few scattering members from other States -will to-morrow sign a protest against the new platform, and declare themselves to stand upon the principle of the June and Cincinnati resolution, and the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. The sympathizing members of the Convention will introduce a like declaration into that body at its opening in the morning, and failing to get it approved or an adjournment of the Convention, they will secede and take no part in the nomination. In the first place, they and their constituents are opposed to a nomination now; in the second, they can stand upon no platform of principles which does not demand freedom to Kansas and the other Territories conse crated to free labor by the Missouri Compromis-This will put them right before the country, and draw a clear line between the true men of the North in the American party, and those who are willing to stand upon a practically Pro-Slavery platform and sustain a

practically Pro-Slavery candidate. If the Convention vote for President by States, there will be 265 votes represented, unless there is a secession of the entire delegations of some Northern States. Of these, the South will have 116, needing less than 30 from the North to control the nominations. That number of the New-York delegation and eight of the Pennsylvania are counted on as sure for sore; and it is upon these facts that I base the conclusion that the gentleman who joined the American party to save the Union will receive the nomina tion. But the Law men are desperate and industrions, and are bound to give him a nomination in som

way. They may, failing to receive the vote of the Convention, successfully seek to break it up. Indeed, the morrow is a day big with fate, and its results are altogether uncertain.

THE AMERICAN PARTY IN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856. The National Nominating Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and the reverned delegate rom Kentucky prayed for Divine direction and sancti-

fication on the doings of the day.

The President said this Convention was not here for the discussion of distracting questions, and he hoped that the exciting topics of last night's session

would not be introduced to-day. Mr. SMALL of Pa. said he came from within a stone's throw of Mason's and Dixon's line, from where the people discountenanced all Slavery agitation. He felt, therefore, fitted to offer the following proposition as a compromise:

Resolved, That we repudiate all platforms adopted by the Resolved, That we represent the National Councils.

Resolved, That this Convention put forth as a simple Platform of the American Porty, The Birle And THE CONSTITUTION, and upon that rear the following five points of followship:

First: American Institutions should be controlled by American Institutions.

an men. Second: American Labor should be protected from Foreign

empetition.

Third: American resources should be developed by every

Fourth: American Compromises made in good faith should be observed in spirit, at least, as a guarantee of American Integrity and Loyalty.

Fifth: American citizens abroad should be protected in their rights of Commerce, of Religious Worship and homorable Burial.

Mr. Farins of Conn. rose to a point of order. If the President decides that this Convention is nothing but a nominating body, and has no right to discuss or pass resloutions, I appeal from his decision. Let us know

whether we are machines or men. The President quietly backed down, and said the propositions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania were fore the Convention.

A delegate appealed from this decision. He claimed that this Convention had no right to make or unmake platforms-nothing to do but to nominate candidates. The appeal was not entertained.

Gov. Call of Florida spoke. He was laboring under a deep affliction of the lungs, but a deeper affliction of the heart. The morning lowers. He was an ultra Union man, and had fought the Secessionista at the South for twenty years; and had fought for the Union in the war of 1812. He spoke in deprecation of the course affairs had taken here this week, and said it would not do. There are now two American parties in this house, separated by barriers which neither can overleap. I am satisfied that this amalgamation o different parties cannot save this Union, and I have determined therefore to withdraw from this Conven tion. He had faith in God, more than in man, to res cue and preserve this glorious Union. Speaking of the division of parties in Congress, he said he could not act, and never would act with that party which elected Mr. Banks: that party which supported the gallant Fuller is the party to which I belong, and I will belong You of the North are suffering severely from foreign influence-the Pope of Rome control your elections. We of the South are ready to join you in striking down this influence. All we ask return is, that you will be silent on the subject of Slavery. But you refuse to do this; you bring your Black Republicans here from Congress to sit with me You will yield nothing to the South: the South must yield every thing to you. We cannot and we will not do it. I take leave of you in sadness and sorrow.

New-York delegate-Don't take leave of New-York he will stand by you.

When Gov. Call concluded, there was a great strug

gle for the floor, and confusion prevailed for some mo ments.

Mr. BARTLETT of Ky., President of the National Council, obtained a hearing, and begged Gov. Call and other gentlemen of the South not to leave as yet. We had enough of platforms, and he implored the gentleman of Pennsylvania to withdraw his new propesition. He plead eloquently and with tears for the union of the American party. We have conquered our opponents in Kentucky on the June platform. But we have modified that platform here this week to conciliate our friends of the North. We think we can stand upon that platform and are willing to go home and try.
Gov. Call of Florida-I can't and won't stand upon

this new platform.

Mr. BARTLETT continued-Let us not change front again. Let us have no more to do with platformmaking. I close with moving to adjourn this Convention till July 3, then to meet at Louisville, Kentucky.

The President ruled the motion to adjourn out of order, to the surprise of everybody having knowledge of parliamentary rule.

Mr. PECK of Connecticut moved to lay upon the table the pending resolutions of Mr. Small of Pennsylvania. Carried.

Mr. Peck then moved to adjourn to July 3, (no

place mentioned,) and this was considered. A motion was made to lay the motion to adfourn on the table, and on this-accepted as a test questionthe yeas and nays were taken. The call of the roll commenced at at 12 o'clock, and was not ended until 61 o'clock. Most of the delegates availed themselves of the right to explain their votes, to make speeches, some of them quite lenghty, on the exciting questions that were disturbing the body. This indulgence was carried to a very great extent by the Southern delegates, who showed a great division of sentiment. A portion declared the party dissolved, repudiated the new platform, and withdrew from the Convention. Others were determined to hold on still longer, willing to accept as a compromise the substitute for the 12th section platform, or throwing all platforms to the winds, and demanding nominations on which, and on abstract Americanism they were ready to go into the presidential election. Percy Walker of Ala. declined to vote, and took his farewell, saying that he felt he was witnessing the obsequies of the American party, and standing over the grave of its nationality.

Mr. SMITH of Alabama, the colleague of Mr. Walker, spoke in a different strain, and eloquently arged an immediate nomination as the salvation of the party. Men, not platforms, were what we wantedmen in whom the country, North and South, could repose confidence. If this Convention should adjourn s proposed, it would be the dissolution of the Ameri can party-the Convention would never come together again. He took issue with the instructions of the State Council that appointed him, for the postponement of the nomination, but would pay them the respect of not voting. Mr. Smith begged his colleague to come back, and warmly urged to new efforts for harmony and union. His speech stirred up the Nationals, who cheered him vociferously for some

A Virginia delegate invited the friends of the twelfth section to meet in the parlors of the Girard House at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Delaware delegation united in making the declaration that, believing it inexpedient to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President at so early a day, they hereby withdraw from this convention, agreeing to meet at any time a body, this Convention may see fit to designate.

The Ohio delegation spoke at considerable length, and indulged in mutual recriminations. Several of them were for a nomination now and against adjournment, and denounced the others as Black Republicans. BUSHNELL WHITE of Cleveland was one who did this, making an eloquent and effective speech, which received the plaudits of the Southerners and New-Yorkers. He apologised for bolting from the June Convention. He was particularly severe upon Thos. Spooner, one of the Ohio delegation and late President of the State Council, accusing him of being in league with the Republicans and selling out the State to Gov. Chase. The impudence of Mr. Spooner in sending a dispatch from Philadelphia to the Pittsburgh Republican Convention, which found its way into this moring's paper, and which declared that the American Convention was breaking up, and that the Northern

Americans were with the Republicans, exposed his to considerable severe comment from Mr. WHITE and others, and embarrassed his friends in the American Convention. The South made quite a handle of it in all the debate. Others of the Ohio delegation spoke in earnest representation of her true sentiments, and defended Mr. Spooner.

When New-York was called, Enastes Brooks whose name was first, rose and stated that the New-York Delegation would vote as a unit in the affirmative; they were of the opinion that a nomination should be made now. The whole New-York Delegation voted Aye. When the Pennsylvania Delegation was called, they split up, votisg, some Ave, and some Nay. One Delegate said he must vote Ave because he perceived, from the course of the day's proceedings, that we have so many orators in the party that unless a we have so many orators in the party that unless a nomination is now made, they will not have a chance to get off their speeches. Another made a roaring speech, in which he stated that he was born on Jersey Flats; had once in his life declined a nomination to some effice, though he did not say what it was; and that he should, like another great man, "take the responsibility," and vote No, contrary to the instructions which had been given him!

Almost every Pennsylvania man had a buncumbe speech to make for bone consumption; and Mr. Sawall

speech to make for home consumption; and Mr. Sewall read a letter to his Southern brethren to convince them that Pennsylvanians were not Abolitionists, and didn't wish to quarrel with the women-stealers of the South-

opened the day's proceedings, being called upon to vote, wanted to know what became of his resolutions? He was informed that they had been laid on the table, whereupon he proceeded to make a speech. He said: "I believe that if Henry Clay were living and here "to-day, he would have introduced the very thing

which I have proposed.'

Gen. Williams made a strong speech, lauding the

Gen. Williams made a strong speech, landing the American party, and creating great laughter. He said there were "not aim a bolitionists in his district; "the people up there did n't know an Abolitionist "from a spavined horse."

Mr. STUART wished to know how much time the Chair allowed to gentlemen to explain their votes; for himself he should require two hours and a quarter to explain. He made an excellent speech of about five minutes, and voted "No," assuring the Convention that a nomination now made would inevitably prove an idle farce; neither the North nor the South would or could abide by it.

Mr. FOWLER of Arkansas voted Aye, and spoke with great vehemence of the necessity of making a

with great vehemence of the necessity of making a

mination now.

Mr. ELy of Massachusetts said he wished to change Mr. ELY of Massachusetts said he wished to change his vote. He attacked Henry Wilson as a traitor, and denounced him in the bitterest language. He said he wished to change his vote because he did not wish to have the smell of Black Republicanism in his skirts. He said he wished to change his vote also in order to give the reporter of The N. Y. Tarbune another opportunity to call him (Mr. Ely) a doughface. Mr. Ely said he was an American, but an Anti-Slavery man also, as he understood it. He said that Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania last night stated correctly the position of Massachusetts. That State is thoroughly and uncompromisingly Anti-Slavery. Mr. Ely also denied the right of any National Council to make a platform of principles for the party, and said

Ely also denied the right of any National Council to make a platform of principles for the party, and said he should offer a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Summer of Massachusetts made a speech, and changed his vote also to an affirmative. He said nothing in particular, except to glorify the Union and go in for a nomination now.

As soon as Mr. Summer had sat down, Mr. A. A. Richmond of Massachusetts rose and attempted to speak. He said he "asked it as a privilege that he "might be heard for a few moments only, as Massachusetts had been misrepresented on this floor."

A scene of indescribable confusion and a most disgraceful tunnult ensued immediately. Mr. Richmond mounted a chair and vociferated that he must and would be heard. All the Delegates and spectators sprang to their feet, many of them mounted the tables and chairs, and the noise and bellam were beyond description. "Put him out-kick him down," screamed a New

"Put him out—kick him down," screamed a New-Yorker; to which a dozen voices answered in chorus;
"Let him be heard," "No. no," "Yes, yes," "Hustle him out," "Hear him," "Choke him off." Mr. ——of N. Y., "Richmond be d—d, choke him down. Mr. Paryhors of Mass.—"Choke him down if you dare and are able—stand your ground. Richmond."

Mr. Ely of Mass .- "I hope the gentleman will be

Mr. Ely of Mass.—"I hope the gentleman will be heard."

A SOUTHERS DELEGATE—" No, sit down, you have no business talking."

Such cries and shouts, such uproar and screams of "Order," had not been before heard, recchoed round the ball. Mr. Richmond sranding upon a chair, and in vain attempting to get the attention of the house, until at last Col. Moore of Va., pledged himself that, if Mr. Richmond would give way, he should be heard; amid a complete tempest of cheers, hisses, and yells. The question was put to the house whether Mr. Richmond should be heard, and the Chairman decided that leave to speak was refused. It was decidedly the most exciting of all the exciting scenes witnessed in this most extraordinary Convention. The roll call was resumed and completed. Before the vote could be announced Mr. Richmond again obtained the floor, or rather the chair, and this time he was listened to with attention. Mr. RICHMOND again obtained the floor, or rather the chair, and this time he was listened to with attention. We cannot give his exact words; he spoke briefly and with great plainness; he said that he, in common with most of his colleagues from Massachusetts, had sat since Monday in the Council and Couvention in silence; while gentlemen had claimed and received the re-Southern gentlemen had claimed and received the respectful attention of the house; and while every principle and rule of order and of Parliamentary law had been disregarded, they had been silent, not because they had no opinion to express, but because they came not here to make speeches for home consumption. But it was necessary and right that the sentiments and position of Massachusetts and of the American party there should be more fully and correctly stated than they had been. He appealed to his colleagues, the greater portion of them at least, to say whether he did not correctly represent the position of Massachusetts. The old Bay State was Anti-Slavery. We neither could nor would stand upon the odious twelfth section; the Americans of Massachusetts repudiate it, and would stand upon no platform that was untrue to d stand upon no platform that was untrue to He said he knew that Massachusetts did Freedom. He said he knew that Massachusetts did not wish a nomination made at this time: the Ameri-cans there neither expected nor desired it. A nomin-ation made now would be disastrous, and of little or no binding force. He referred to the late State can-vass in Massachusetts, and to the American victory vass in Massachusetts, and to the American victory there which was won in spite of tremendous odds, and was a just occasion of pride to the American party everywhere: but, gentlemen, he said, though we should be glad to go with you into the great contest before us on just and equal terms, we never can and never will stand upon any platform, or go for any candidate, if we cannot consistently and boldy main.

candidate, if we cannot consistently and boility maintain our Anti-Slavery sentiments, and fight for the principle, "No more slave States, and no more slave Territory." Mr. Richmond said he did not wish to change his vote, and he voted "No."

Mr. Briwster of Massachusetts, called among the absentes, voted "No:" he added a tew remarks in which he said, that provided this Convention could compliant a sound, conservative man, a man of ability. which he said, that provided this Convention could nominate a sound, conservative man, a man of ability, one who could unter upon himself all sections of the country and heal these sectional strifes, he should in-terpose no obstacles to a nomination at this time, but

ld go home, take off his coat, and go to work for ause and the candidate.
Thurston of Massachusetts rose, and amid much confusion attempted to speak; he said he claimed the right, as a Northern man, to be heard; but the uproar and outeries were intense.

The CHAIRMAN—You cannot speak, Sir, unless you

The CHAIRMAN—You cannot speak, Sir, unless you wish to change your vote.

Mr. Theuston—"Then, Sir. I will change my vote." Mr. Thurston, amid much confusion and frequent interruptions, proceeded to say, that he could not be context without having the sentiments of Massachusetts a little more fully and earnestly represented, that they had been upon this floor by some of the Massachusetts delegation, (referring as was understood to Mr. Ely and Mr. Sumner). There was no mistaking the position of Massachusetts upon the question of Slavery; she was Anti-Neroska and Anti-Slavery to the heart. She was not "Abolition" in sentiment in the offensive sense in which some understand that term; but she was Anti-Slavery; deterstand that term; but she was Anti-Slavery; deter-minedly and unitedly opposed to the extension of Slavery over territory now free; he answered the gen-tieman from Pennsylvania, who had stated that the tieman from Pennsylvania, who had stated that the Abolitionists were regarded as "old spavined horses," and would tell him that in Massachusetts the only spavined political horses were the few pro-Slavery men and doughfaces. He said he was one of the first to distract and half from the Republican movement in his own State, and had fought with and for the American party, but the position of that party on this question ought not to be missuferstood. He referred to the remarkable difference as the treatment which gentlemen from the North and the South had received on this floor, the former being interrupted and choked down, while the latter are distensed to with respectful attention.

respectful attention.

Several Southern gentlemen here protested that they had not interrupted any Northern man. Mr. Thurston said that as he had said he would change his vote he would allow it to be recovered in the affirmative, although that vote was not in accordance with his sen-

The vote was then-nearly seven hours after the call of the roll was commenced—announced: Ayes, 125, Naya 74, so the motion to lay upon the table the motion to adjourn to the 3d of July was carried by 55

majority.

Some fifty or more delegates attempted to get the Some fifty or more delegates attempted to get the gar of the President; numberless motions of all sorts were made and the excitement was intense. Gen. Pick att of Tennessee, moved that the Convention proceed intractiately to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Voted down. The Convention, in a state of great disorder, finally adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

NORTHERS CAPTUS .- In accordance with a notice given at the close of the afternoon session of the Convertion, a caucus of the Northern members was held at the Merchants' Hotel in the evening. About sixty members were present during the whole session-many embracing in substance the Cincinnati resolutions based upon the minority report of last year, and this was offered as the Northern ultimatum. It was modbased upon the minority report of last year, and this was effered as the Northern ultimatum. It was modified by a resolution of Mr. Peck of Connecticut, and was discussed very freely, but no vote was had upon it. Several members declared that they would not go into the Convention unless they could have an opportunity to present their ultimatum. Others thought that platforms were useless, and that the talk had better be confined to a discussion of candidates. Judge Nellean of Ohio seemed to be the favoritie; Governor Johnston of Pennsylvania was also favorably spoken of. No vote was taken upon a choice of candidates, and the caucus adjourned to meet at a o'clock on Monday morning. Monday morning.

[By Telegraph.] THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

From Our Special Reporters. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856. The nitra Southern Members are abandoning the Convention. Gov. Call of Florida, one of the most moderate Southern men, has made a speech, taking his leave of the body. He would not stand upon the new platform. The question of adjournment to July 3 is now pending, and probably will be carried.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856-1 p.m. Voting and speaking are still going on. On the question of adjournment the result is doubtful. The men who are willing to accept the new Platform mostly vote against adjournment. The North Americans are very anxious to carry it. To the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856. The Convention has been a scene of excitement during the entire morning session thus far. No progress has been made in business.

The Southern delegates are very much dissatisfied, and will hold a meeting in the parlor of the Girard House, this afternoon, to determine upon some decisive course of action.

THE KNOW-NOTHING MELEE. From our Special Reporter.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1856. The George Law lobby are in a state of virtuous indignation because the Fillmore men are spending money! Fillmore is decidedly ahead; Law is flutter ing. A plan for the Law men and the Northern Americans to unite and break up without nomination is on foot. Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, is hereand rumor says he furnishes the sinews of war for the Fillmere interest. To-morrow will be a lively day, and

any result is possible.

Twenty-two of the New-York delegation have signed a paper in favor of Geo. Law. There will be a firebrand from the North at the opening of the deliberations.

THE REVOLUTION OF FEBRUARY.

The Anniversary of the Revolution in Paris of the 24th of February, 1848, was celebrated at the Lager-Beer Saloon of Louis Gros, No. 234 William street yesterday afternoon. The gathering of patriots was four or five times as large as that at the Anniversary Dinner of La Montagne, on Saturday evening. Not

less than 200 were present.

Citoyen GOUVRIEUX was called to the chair, and
Citoyens RATTIER and EMILE PATE were appointed

Secretaries.

Citoven Park rose to protest against a notice in a notorious morning sheet, that they were modern republicans, and moved that the protest be adopted by the meeting. His motion was enthusiastically

adopted.

Citoyen RATTIER said that one year ago they hoped for the revolution before this time, but the Russian Citoyen RATTIEE said that one year ago they hoped for the revolution before this time, but the Russian war had given them false hopes. They now met to pay tearful tribute to the memory of the victims of the February Revolution, and at the same time to welcome the future of the Democratic and Social Republic.

Citoyen SUFFERT read a poem in honor of those cities, and in advocacy of the solidarization of all the different creeds of Republicanism. He added a few words expressing the wish of all for the abolition of the army and the establishment of gratuitous justice and free institutions.

ce and free institutions. Citoyen RATTIER gave a sentiment: " a l'armé

victime," which occasioned many loud words and general confusion of objections. Several citoyens replied stating their objections. fought behind the barricades-(a l'armée en guer

Citoyen DUTERNE would drink to the abolition of the army and the clergy and the application of the revenue to free schools. Citoyen Sufferen gave a toast to the Republicans

Citoyen Sufferent gave a loas to the Republication of all the countries of the word.
Citoyen Pare toasted the Democratic and Social Propaganda, and also America, Washington, and the founders of American Liberty.
Citoyen Gouneux proposed Pianori, and the assemblage sang the Marseillaise and the Travailleur.
The reunion was slow to break up: after the general exercises citoyens gave themselves up to conversational patriotism, and the saloun rang for several hours with republican songs and the clink of friendly classes.

Should the weather continue moderate, as at preent, it is expected the anvigation through the East River will be open in a day or two. On Friday last the propeller Westchester, from Providence, which with many other vessels has been ice-bound in the vicinity of Heat Island, started to work her way through if possible, the Pelican, also from Providence, following in her wake. On Saturday they had proceeded around Throgg's Point, a distance of three or four miles. They were aided in their progress by nick-ng the ice with axes at intermediate points ahead of them. When off Throng's Point it was so soft that three of the men who were employed in the operation fell through, but were afterward taken out safe. Everywhere the ice, which has been so firm as to admit o teams passing over it from Riker's Island to City Island, is now much thinner and weaker. It is said one of our largest steam tugs could pass through any part of it. Some of the propellers and other vessels have lately been running to and from Eastern ports and Sandy Hook. The Bay State, of the Fall River line of steamers came in on Saturday; and the steamer Delaware, of the Philadelphia line, arrived yesterday morning, on her return from Beston, by this route The propeller Wamsutta also came around yesterday from New-Bedford, and the propeller Poternska left here yesterday for New-Bedford by the same roup-,

The Asia brings presents, consisting of plate, wedals, &c., for the officers and crews of the Kane Aretic Expedition.

U. G. R. R.—We understand that forty-seven fagitives have been dispatched to Canada by the Underground Railroad since the commencement of the furgitive case now pending before United States Courr inscipling Pendery. A friend in Covington has told as of one extraordinary fugitive case, which may have India one of the above number. The fugitive was an old woman, nearly seventy years of age, who have been confined to her room with rheumatism for some mouths, during which she had been waited ut an assiduously and tenderly by her mistress. She had only been able to go about for two or three weeks, and chose the very coldest weather we have had for her flight. The enthusiasm among the rayers must be high if it reaches persons of her class.

[C. asignati Gazetta. U. G. R. R. - We understand that forty-seven fagi-

SERIOUS FALL.—A German whose name, from papers found in his rockets, is supposed to be fleavy Klaina, was dragerously injured on Saturday cening, by failing down a flight of stairs at the Paper rest of No. 47 Norfolk street. He was taken to the Ford, Ward Poll og Station, and there attended by Dr. Sheppard, Pollee Surgeot, of that district.

DEATH BY SCALDS.—Chronous Gamble held an inconst yearched, at No. 254 Saventh avenue, upon the body of Margaret Tay, or, a child true years old, whose death was caused by availar to selved on the Ulat true, whose a kettle of boiling water was upset over her person. The Jury readered a verilist of Active-speel dynch.

ONE WEEK FROM EUROPE. LATER

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC AND ASIA NO TIDINGS OF THE PACIFIC.

PEACE ALMOST CERTAIN.

An English-American War Threatened. QUARREL BETWEEN BUCHANAN AND CLARENDON.

MEDIATION OF SIR HENRY BULWER

Dates fram London, Feb. 9; Paris, S.

The United States Mail steamer Atlantic, Capt. West, from Liverpool 10 o'clock morning of Wednesday, Feb. 6, arrived off Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

The Atlantic experienced strong westerly gales for ten days in succession from Liverpool. In lat, 45° 30' lon. 480 25', during thick foggy weather, fell in with a large field of ice, and traced it southerly to lat, 430 and westerly to lon. 50°, keeping it in sight for three days. Off Liverpool, Feb. 6, spoke ships David Crockett and Neptune, bound in: Feb. 10, lat 51° 7' lon. 17°, passed R. M. S. America, bound out.

The Cunard steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the

oth inst., arrived here at 34 p. m. yesterday.

Neither of these ships brings any intelligence of the missing steamer Pacific, which had been out seventeen days when the Asia sailed.

The last mails received from America were those carried out by the Atlantic.

The steamer Belgique has been surveyed at Southampten. Water was let into one of the graving docks and the peninsular steamship Canada was floated out in order to have the Belgique examined. Owing to the Company not having applied to Lloyd's to have her registered, their surveyor could not report upon her officially. Three surveyors, however, made a thorough survey of the ship. Their report is said to he favorable. The leading feature of it is that in order that all future doubt respecting the strength o the ship may be removed, her sides be fortified by strong plates between the upper and lower decks, and that the large cargo port-holes be entirely closed up and made part of the ship's sides.

John Scott, Russell & Co., the eminent shipbuilders, who are now building the immense steamship Great Eastern, have suspended payment; liabilities

The protocol preliminary to the Congress of Paris has been signed, and all goes on favorably in the direction of peace. There is a report, although it traceable to no good foundation, that the Emperors of Russia and Austria will visit Paris during the Conferences. Nothing of interest comes from the Crimea or from Asia. The last of the docks of Sevastopol has been destroyed. An armistice, by land only, will probably be agreed upon till the 31st of March. When the Atlantic sailed Britain was in a state

of excitement on the subject of a war with the United States. It was again reported on Liverpool 'Change that Mr. Buchanan had demanded his passports; and his absence from Lady Pal merston's sorrée was attributed to the persona misunderstanding between Lord Clarendon and him self (to which reference was made in last dispatch from Halifax). We have no particulars of the reported misunderstanding, as the English papers maintain complete silence on the subject. Clarendon is however, reported to have spoken in a most imperious manner to Mr. Buchanan, which Mr. B. promptly checked by closing the interview. It is stated that the Derby party intend to bring forward a motion in Parliament on the subject of the omission of all allusion to America in the Queen's speech. It was also stated that England and France had jointly sent envoys to Brazil to enlist that country against the interests of the United States in Central America. The general tone of the English press was also threatening and presumptuous toward the United States. The purely commercial presses form an exception; and the Cham-bers of Commerce of Manshester and Liverpool pro-tested against any interruption of amicable relations. Funds were depressed and unsettled by the threatening aspect of affairs.

It was, however, stated by The London Morning Advertiser subsequently to the sailing of the Atlantic that Sir Henry Bulwer had intimated the gratification it would afford him to act as a sort of official mediator between the British Government and the American Embassador in London. It was further stated that he was to come from Brighton on Wednesday, the 6th inst., with the view of seeing what could be done toward bringing about a more friendly feeling between the two Governments. Since then the same paper asserts that Sir Henry Bulwer, in concert with a Member of Parliament of great diplomatic experience, is endeavoring to arrive at a solution which may b more acceptable to both countries than the plan of arbitration. This interference in a non-official capacity takes place at the instigation of Lord Palmerston. An interview was to take place at the Embassy, when Sir Henry Bulwer would explain at length to Mr. Buchanan the compromise which he is prepared to recommend.

It is remarkable that every one of the Loadon papers, with the sale exception of The Morning Adveruser, maintains the most profound silence on this im-

There is but little general news by these two steamers. The Plenipotentiaries of the five Powers are werding their way toward Paris. Prussia is not mentioned in the Moniteur's official announcement of the Po wers about to treat. Sardinia is reported to be much dissatisfied with the secondary part accorded to her 'in the conference. The Porte has granted liberal concessions to the Christians. Parislan news relate's solely to balls and revelry, and to preparations for the advent of the coming stranger to whom the or a than ever the King of Rome was cradled in. The reach between the Supreme Government of Denmark and the Duchy of Holstein becomes wider; the King has refused to recognize the vote of the Diet to impeach the Ex-Minister Scheel. From other parts Europe the intelligence is of little interest.

A Milford paper states that Enoch Train, esq., Boston, and J. Croskey, esq., American Consul at Southampton, recently visited Milford. Both gentlemen were on the same errand, namely; to make arrangements for the establishment of lines of steamer from Milford to the United States. Mr. Croskey does not contemplate removing any of the steamers for which he is agent from the Southampton route, but hopes to create a new and extensive trade having its entropot at Milford. The agent of the Milford estate has offered to both gentlemen land on advantageou

A French Company is about to purchase eight large teamers from the British General Steam Navigation Company, with the view of establishing steam lines be

tween France and America. A severe gale was experinced along the English const on the night of the 7th. Considerable damage was done to American shipping. Ocean Rover, from Charleston, went ashere at Crosby Point, Liverpool makes a little water. Columbia, from New-York dragged anchors in Mersey, and went ashore: damage slight. Edward Everet, from Buitimore, arrived at Cork leaking badly: lost spars and 700 barrels flour thrown overboard; is discharging eargo for survey and refit. Henry Pratt, from Mobile, on shore at Porthneigwl, 6th, with plasts out away; crew, except

Advices from Faval, January 21, mention bark Warren, from Philadelphia, put in damaged, with sickness, and part of her cargo thrown overboad. Also the following: Sempter, from Charleston, carpe, shifted; Weiffeet, from New-Orleans, sickness, and

two men, saved.

fourteen fest of water in hold; Ravenswood, from Havre for New-York, on shore, most of cargo will be saved. The American brig Webster, from Codis, with salt, for Rio Grande, struck a floating piece timber which split her stem, and caused her to founder 27th ult Captain and crew took to the boats, and after 40 hours exposure, were picked up and landed at Gibraltar.

Innded at Gibraltar.

The Liverpool Corron Market opened for the weel with fermuses, and continued firm until Wednesday, the 6th, after which with very freely offered stocks, buyers who had day had the advantage, until, on Friday. (the 8th.) middling qualities of leafy Orleans were selling at 1-16d of 1d. 1p fb. bolow the eatrewe rates of the early part of the week. Uplands and Mobile, being generally cleaner than the Orleans, remained unchanged. Middling Orleans was called 31d.) Moiste, 5 11-16d. Is Manchester business closed duller, and prices had yielded slightly. FLOUR irather caser—Otio offered at 37 (63-38)6; Western, 35; Witkar in some temporary prices had yielded slightly. Flours (rather easier-Ohio offered at 37/9/33/6; Western, 35). Wheat in some temporary speculative inquiry 2/6/39/9/9/70 flas for Red, with maskerate business in White at 10/9/9/10/104. Indian Coun result deparamed; 35) taken for White as well as for mixed. Baster in moderate retail demand; prices of fine remained steady, but ordinary was quoted at 3/9/5/ deciline. Poak-small arrhods sold readily at 75/9/02/6 for old, 85/9/97/ for new. Leas in limited demand, 66/9/02/. Naval Storks in rather better do. mand, and prices a shade higher. Tallow depressed and nemical. Brandstuyes markets much depressed. Now York Flour at Havre, 4672-47 flames. Money in Britain more obtagent. American Stocks lower. Couscis, 91 | 491

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The upper classes of England cannot yet recen-

cile themselves to the idea that pe tee is imminent.

From Bor Own Correspondent. LONDON, Tuesda v. Feb. 5, 1856.

They feel keenly that their count ty has lost its prestige, and they cannot dray that not one spark of genius has thrown a luster on the ir operations in the Baltic or the Pacific, or on the ever-memora ble campaign of two years from Enpato ria to Balaklavs. Still they must submit. France wishes to terminate the war, and Napoleon thinks be cannot get any further advantages from the allia bee with England. Lord Palmerston, therefore, the no choice but to sign the result of the confe races. which in a fortnight are to open at Paris, or to resign and transfer his power to Lord John Ru. well. The English papers are fully aware of these unavoidable consequences of the French allias ee, and therefore they have at last ceased to sound the war trumpet against Russia. France having taken. the lead in war, England must now follow ber in diplomacy. Such reflections are not calculated to keep the politicians in good humor, and accordingly they give vent to their spleen in another direction, and write warlike articles against the United States. The Morning Post, The Economist, The Daily Telegraph and The Times are all wroth, and are discharging sharp articles against Gen. Pierce's Cabinet and Policy. They threaten the United States and believe they can bully you by pointing to the unprotected position of the most important towns of America just at the time when England by an unexampled exertion has raised her floets and all her means of attack to the highest efficiency. Still there is no man in England who really believes in war with America. The cotton thread which binds the very existence of Mancho ter and Liverpool to the welfare of the United States, is too strong to be broken by the clamor of journalists and of politicians. The common sense of the English nation protests against hostilities and a more than fratricidal war, which would destroy the commerce of England, ruin the mills of Manchaster, and build up the industrial independence of the United States. In spite of all the blustering of the papers, and of all the intrigues of the American slaveholders who would like to evade the slavery question by a European war, England and America will not meet as enemies. Their quarrels may continue, but no real rupture can take place between them. Bright's speech at the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, cannot fail deeply to impress the public here with the accessity of putting a stop to the progress of the dispute with the United States. As to the state of negotiations with Russia, it is

as follows: On Fridey last, Feb. 1, a protocol was signed at Vienna by the Embascadors of Austria and of the belligerent powers, containing the Austrian propositions and the Russian acceptance of them. A clause was added declaring that the ble at Paris within three weeks to open the negotiations upon the preliminaries of peace. In the mean time the Western Powers are to express precisely their interpretation of the fifth Vienna proposition, which was vague and did not contain any positive demand. The Plenipotentiaries of the negotiating Powers are to be the following diplematists of European celebrity: 1. Lord Clarendon, Foreign Minister of England, assisted by Lord Cowley, the Embassador at Paris; 2. Count Walewski, French Foreign Minister, assisted by Baron de Bourqueney, French Embassador at Vienna; 3. Count Buot, Austrian Foreign Minister, assisted by M. Hitloner, Austrian Embassador at Paris; 4. Asli Pasha, Grand Vizier, assisted by Mehemet Gemii Boy, Turkiela Embassador at Paris, (son of Reshid Pasha); 6. Count. Cavour, Prime Minister of Sardinia, and Massimo d'Azeglio, late Prime Minister; and 7, on the part of Russia, Count Orioff, the favorite of the late Czar Nicholas, and Baron Brünow, late Passian Embassador at London. All these gentlemen are to meet about the 17th inst. -the Western Powers. to present their preliminaries in a definitive form, specifying those points the rejection of which by Russia would be regarded by them as a casum belli. If these terms are accepted, the discussion of the minor points will follow, the result of thonegotiations being embodied in a solemn documents signed by the negotiating Powers, while all the other European Governments will be solemnly invited to sign also. As to the armistice, Lord Pelmerston is to declare this night whether it will extend only to land operations during the Couler . ences, or whether it is to last only to the 30th, of March both on sea and land.

Louis Napoleon believes that the negociat ions will lead to a speedy settlement of all the ext sting difficulties; and his half-brother, Count Me graynotorious for his bold speculations on the Bourse has already half a dozen of financial schemes in his pocket which are to make their appears see on the money market as soon as peace is signed. Baron Rothschild, on the other hand, does wet, according to the Vienna Presse, indulge in sauguine hopes about the peace.

The announcement of the sequestration of the Kingdom of Oude in India by the Company passes almost unnoticed by the papers. The Kingdom comprises 240,000 square miles, and contains a population of about 5,000,000. The agh this country is only sequestered and not ar sexed, the Indian Princes feel the importance of the East India Company's step; and in the beli of that there is no real difference between ser destration and annexation, they insist now upo's new and more solemn guar anties for the Continuation of their sway and the

maintenance of their sovereign rights. The conferences about the improvement of the position of the Christian subjects of the Porte cun-